

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Buy a Blindcraft Broom

A GAIN you are asked to do your share for those people whose life is a hard drama of existence . . . who cannot enjoy the beauties of nature, but must grope blindly in eternal darkness . . . whose interest and happiness in life is measured by the goodness and generosity of others.

The San Francisco Association for the Blind maintains a Blindcraft factory, where over seventy blind men and women now work energetically, producing quality products in brooms, baskets and furniture.

If you buy a Blindcraft broom today, you will help to bring new joy and gladness to your less fortunate fellow men.

The Emporium

SAN FRANCISCO

Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters' telephone —Market 56. (Please notify Clarion of any change.)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.

Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.

Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.

Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., 108 Valencia.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market Sec., Robt. Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland.

Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.

Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Brewery Wagon Drivers—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.

Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 1886 Mission.

Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Bookbinders—Office, room 804, 693 Mission. Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.

Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays.

Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.

Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.

Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb Sts.

Carpenters No. 483—Meets Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Cemetery Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Economy Hall, 743 Albion Ave.

Chaussiers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.

Cleaners & Dyers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.

Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers No. 17960—Office, 710 Grant Building.

Commercial Telegraphers—420 Clunie Bldg.

Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays at 8:30 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 1164 Market.

Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.

Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.

Draftsmen No. 11—Secretary, Ivan Flamm, 3400 Anza. Meet 1st Wednesday, Labor Temple.

Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.

Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 112 Valencia.

Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Electrical Workers 537, Cable Splicers.

Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Elevator Operators—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Building. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.

Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.

Ferryboatmen's Union—219 Bacon Building, Oakland.

Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st Thursday at 5:15 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 8 p. m.; Labor Temple.

Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.

Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 178 Flood Ave.

Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Iron Steel and Tin Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturday afternoon, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.

Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Label Section—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.

Labor Council—Meets Fridays, Labor Temple.

A reminder to money-wise parents

HALE'S Basement

CARRIES A COMPLETE LINE OF
BOYS' WEARING APPAREL

With vacation time here, thrifty mothers will profit by seeing this assortment of boys' suits, blouses and shirts, underwear, caps, sweaters, pajamas, hosiery, corduroy pants, Can't Bust 'em Overalls, Lee's Durabilt Khaki Unionalls, etc.

Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Laundry Temple.

Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Laundry Temple.

Letter Carriers—Sec., Thos. P. Tierney, 635 Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.

Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.

Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Laundry Temple.

Mailers No. 18—Meet 3rd Sundays, Laundry Temple. Secretary, Edward P. Garrigan, 168 Eureka.

Marine Engineers No. 49—10 Embarcadero.

Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Laundry Temple.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Laundry Temple.

Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 131 Eighth.

Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Laundry Temple.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday.

Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.

Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday, Ex. Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.

Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Laundry Temple. Office, 102 Laundry Temple.

Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Laundry Temple.

Pavers—Meet 1st Monday, Laundry Temple.

Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 411 Broadway.

Photo-Engravers—Meet 1st Monday, Laundry Temple.

Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, Laundry Temple.

Post Office Laborers—Sec., Wm. O'Donnell, 212 Steiner St.

Painters No. 19—Meets Mondays, 200 Guerrero.

Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Laundry Temple.

Professional Embalmers—Sec., George Monahan, 3300 16th.

Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 150 Golden Gate Ave.

Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.

Riggers & Stevedores—92 Steuart.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Laundry Temple.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.

Watchmen No. 15089—Sec., E. Counihan, 106 Bosworth. Meet 3rd Thursday, Laundry Temple.

Waiters No. 30—Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market.

Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m., 2nd and last at 3 p. m., 1171 Market.

Water Workers—Sec., Thos. Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st Monday, Laundry Temple.

Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Laundry Temple.

Window Cleaners No. 44—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 7:30 p. m., Laundry Temple.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXVII

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, JULY 20, 1928

No. 25



Power Money Bags Next Target



After uncovering perhaps the largest and most thoroughly organized publicity and propaganda machine in the United States, the Federal Trade Commission has adjourned the power trust investigation until September, when it will again be got under way in time to add possible interest to the closing stages of the political campaign.

The commission's investigation has been under way ten weeks and in that time witnesses from all parts of the country have described, in testimony and exhibits, a machine for the control of public opinion that has stretched from the National Electric Light Association, the famous Joint Committee and other national organizations, into 48 States, with regional and State organizations watching, cajoling and brow-beating newspapers, educators and public officials.

The utilities propaganda has assumed that it had the right to attempt to form public opinion in relation to policies affecting the utility interests. To that end it forsook open publicity methods and went in for propaganda.

When the Senate sought to bring about an investigation under Senate auspices the utilities propaganda-lobby showed its power. In the end the investigation was switched to the Federal Trade Commission, but the results have been different from those expected.

It is expected that the next phase of the investigation will be finance, with the Commission seeking to find out about utilities methods in raising the money to pay for the big propaganda machine. It is expected that results in this field, if the Commission proceeds with the vigor it has thus far shown, will be as startling as those produced in the investigation of propaganda methods.

On the basis of present indications, admittedly incomplete and perhaps subject to modification one way or the other, it appears that the power interests spend nearly \$30,000,000 a year on publicity, propaganda and advertising, classified about as follows:

Advertising, \$28,000,000.

Joint Committee of National Utility Associations—the head and front of the power lobby—\$400,000.

National Electric Light Association, for national propaganda, \$250,000.

Twenty-two State and regional bureaus, \$700,000.

While advertising bulks as the largest item and is to a large extent directed toward merchandising, it has been testified that the purchase of white space was also intended to influence newspapers to "be good" in all matters affecting power interests. This would naturally include any differences between power companies and trade unions.

ANTI-TRUST ACT VOID.

The California anti-trust law has been declared invalid by Superior Judge H. E. Lucas of Santa Cruz.

The decision was made in a civil action brought by a picture theater owner who charged several defendants joined in a conspiracy to prevent him from obtaining films.

Defendants' attorneys claimed that the act does not permit due process of law, in that it fixes no standard of guilt and gives the right to complainant of either criminal or civil recovery.

WORKERS MAY ACTUALLY TALK.

Employers who have set up company "unions" profess "liberality" because they permit employees to discuss working conditions. The International Harvester Company's Industrial Council is pointed to as a "model" company "union." Article XI, Section 1 of the Constitution provides: "The Works Council may consider and make recommendations on all questions relating to working conditions, protection of health, safety, wages, hours of labor, recreation, education and other similar matters of mutual interest to the employees and the management. It shall afford full opportunity for the presentation and discussion of these matters. When the policy of the company as to any of these matters has been settled, its execution shall remain with the management, but the manner of that execution may at any time be a subject for the consideration of the Works Council." Or, in other words, the harvester trust allows employees to actually talk. They may even "discuss the manner of execution," but the corporation has the last word. In the harvester trust's lexicon there is no such word as "arbitration." The rule is: "Let the workers believe they own themselves and then apply the thumb screws."

OFFERS CHEAP CURRENT.

Ontario's publicly-owned power system sells current for domestic service for less than 2 cents per kilowatt hour, while the charge of privately-owned systems in the United States average 7½ cents for the same service, according to a report by the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission, known throughout this province as Hydro.

The report states that 252 municipalities in Ontario buy current from Hydro and retail it to citizens.

These municipalities did an electrical business of more than \$24,000,000 during the year and earned a net surplus of \$1,291,986, after paying all expenses and charging off heavy sums to sinking funds and depreciation.

Only 12 of these municipalities had a deficit, and the total deficit for the 12 was but \$6,305.

Counting Hydro and the municipalities together, \$286,000,000 is now invested in publicly-owned electric plants, including distributing systems, in the Province of Ontario. The total reserves are \$65,553,185.

Public ownership, with the resulting low cost of current, is accepted and is built "into the social, industrial and commercial structure of the province," the report declares.

CHEAP COMEDY—YES, VERY CHEAP

"Ain't fightin' fun?" quoted United States Director of the Budget Lord to a host of government workers, meaning that they ought to dig into their work as if it was play. Also he told a yarn in which a doctor advised a piano mover, who seemed to need exercise, "Move two pianos instead of one." Just why must employees of the United States undergo this sort of verbal slave driving and cheap patronizing? Even with the increased pay, which seems to be getting so jiggled as to least reward the lowest paid, government workers are a poorly paid lot of workers. Somebody who has sufficient authority ought to tell Brigadier General Lord to cut out the cheap comedy.

PRIVATE MERCHANT MARINE FAILS.

Senator Fletcher of Florida, an authority on the merchant marine and ranking minority member of the Senate Committee on Commerce, does not favor the United States retiring from the shipping business. He predicted that the Shipping Board will operate without loss in the near future.

"I am perfectly willing," said Senator Fletcher, "that private enterprise should undertake this business now operated by the Shipping Board if properly safeguarded as to the interests of American business and the American government. But for 50 years private enterprise has failed, although we have done what we could to encourage it."

"What I would fear," he said, "if the Shipping Board should go out of business and the government ships pass into private hands, is that they might go under the control of foreign shipping and commercial interests. The world routes of trade would focus in New York and the use of the ports of the South Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico would be curtailed and languish."

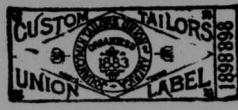
"Canada's government owned and operated ships constitute one of Canada's most valuable assets. Australia has been successfully operating its ships. The Papana Canal Line is a great success, showing satisfactory earnings, notwithstanding it carries government supplies at much less than commercial rates.

"The government owns and operates the Mississippi and Black Warrior Line, moving a tremendous commerce, keeping down rates and serving as an additional transportation facility for great areas of the country. The government transport lines of the army and navy are efficiently and economically operated."

"We have a foreign trade—imports and exports—estimated at \$10,000,000,000 annually. Our freight bill on this is estimated at \$700,000,000 annually. The Shipping Board's ownership of overseas trade facilities, with assured maintenance of the routes we now have, seems the only practicable, economical way of taking care of this growing overseas traffic."

STEREOTYPERS GAIN.

Stereotypers on New York newspapers won a long arbitration contest over wages, which are increased \$5.50 a week. The new rate is \$55.50. Of the 14 points submitted to arbitration, the workers won 12. The arbitrators were appointed by Mayor Walker. They were Judge Joseph A. Kellogg, Supreme Court Justice, Salvatore Cotillo and Leon A. Godley, commissioner of city transportation.

BOSS
THE TAILOR
1048 MARKET STREET
Five Doors Below Granada Theatre
Suits and Overcoats at Popular Prices

All Work Done Under Strictly Union Conditions

SPEEDING UP CHRISTMAS.

By Robert Whitaker.

It seems to me it would be a capital idea, as far as the United States is concerned, if we could speed up Christmas this year, by about two months. This would give us the "season of peace and good-will" at the end of October instead of the end of December, that is just before the Presidential election comes off. And as Rudyard Kipling says, "And faith we shall need it." Or as the Irishman remarked, when someone asked him which he preferred, the sun or the moon: "The moon of course! The sun shines in the daytime when we don't need it, but begorra the moon shines at night when we do need it." We shall probably need the "Christmas spirit" less two months after the election than two weeks before it, for by the end of December, however the voting goes, we shall have discovered that pay-day doesn't come any oftener, whoever has pulled through to the Presidency, and the weather is about the same as in non-election years.

But we are going to need all the good-will, and good-sense we can command through August and September and October, and the more of it the nearer we get to the polling day. There will be a lot of foolish things said on both sides, or on all sides, and we shall be fortunate indeed if we do not say some of them ourselves, however dispassionate and even disinterested we try to be. The opportunities this year are exceptionally good for making fools of ourselves by an unmeasured partisanship or an intolerant sectarianism, or a bit of moral camouflage which we have to be very vociferous about to cover up the unreality of it even from ourselves. We may as well begin cultivating the Christmas spirit right now.

Yet good-will and good sense are not to be identified with insipidity and the mushy mood. On the whole it is a good thing that a lot of plain talk is going to characterize this campaign. The churches, both Catholic and Protestant, are going to get a needed over-hauling, and if they have any considerable amount of the actual "grace of God" in them they will listen carefully, and try to profit by a lot of the things that are going to be said about them. Henry Ward Beecher once remarked, with a good deal of shrewdness, that when a man gets mad at you that is just the time to listen to him, for he is going to tell you more about yourself than you will learn out of years of ordinary courteous commonplace. And the very wrath with which religionists of the extreme type are likely to go after each other in the next three months, and non-religionists are likely to go after them both, may have considerable curative value if the irritants are wisely applied. So also with the prohibitionists, and the non-prohibitionists. Both sides will find it easy to show up the weak spots in the other's armour, and a little mending of armour will be better than just getting mad about it when the arrows find the crevices in the coats of mail.

Also, quite apart from the benefits to be had in learning how to be just in meeting injustice, tolerant in meeting intolerance, wise in answering foolishness, there are a lot of plain things even the most moderate and fair-minded have a perfect right to say. Plain speaking just now is one of the greatest needs of the American people. So I am not pleading for a Christmas of maudlin sentimentalism as a prelude and a preparation for the balloting in November. The ability to give and take "punishment" is something very much needed outside of the prize ring, and socially we have been fearfully thin-skinned since the war sickness, and are yet too much of the fainting-sister type. Give us a good-will that is able to endure hardship "as a good soldier."

That for which I am contending here is that we shall recognize the need of common sense at this time, and make the very strenuities of this campaign a proof of our fundamental soundness as a

people and our individual capacity to wrestle with temptation and be the stronger for it. Read Samson's riddle again: "Out of the eater came forth meat; out of the strong came forth sweet." Roaring lions are sent us to put us on our mettle and make us the better men.

One thing I would like to suggest, as a practical sort of speeding-up of a sound Christmas mood at this time. As one who is not at all a partisan of Governor Smith of New York I confess considerable admiration for the large tolerance and exceptional good sense he has shown in dealing with after-war hysterias. He refused to be carried off his feet by the false and foolish Lexow Committee reports, by the attempted disfranchising of the elected Socialist Assemblymen, or by the outrages against the "Reds." Holding nothing in common with Jim Larkin's economic and political views Smith nevertheless released him. Why should the Republican Governors of the West do less with respect to our class-war prisoners in California and Washington? When could there be a better time for the unconditional release of Mooney and Billings, an act of indubitable justice long overdue, than right now? What could more contribute here in California to the large-mindedness we shall so much need in the weeks to come? The same might be said to the Republican Governor of Washington, that his is an opportunity just now to perform both a service to his party and a service to the public in showing that mercy that "droppeth as the gentle dew from heaven," and "blesses both him that gives and him that takes." This is a time for all lovers of the generous spirit, whether shown by those we approve or those we disapprove, to press the plea for immediate and unconditioned pardon for Mooney and Billings. On this point all California workers can and should unite.

DIFFERENT STATE SPEED LIMITS

California motorists on transcontinental trips or tours to neighboring states will encounter a variety of speed limits. The touring motorist must keep a watchful eye on his speedometer and know the law as the limits change radically crossing state lines.

Californians in entering bordering states must reduce their speed five miles an hour on entering Oregon or Arizona where the limit is 35 miles, and they may drive up to 45 in Nevada.

Legal limits for the open road range from 20 miles an hour in Massachusetts to 45 miles in Alabama, Florida, Nevada and North Carolina. In 23 of the 48 states, or slightly less than half of them, 35 miles an hour is the limit. There are eight states besides California which have the 40-mile limit written into their laws.

From Massachusetts, a 20-mile limit state, the motorist enters New Hampshire, an adjoining state, which has no speed limit, but insists that the driver shall avoid being reckless in exercising speed and he is penalized when the speed is assumed to be dangerous. Two other states, Montana and Michigan, have no prescribed speed limit.

The District of Columbia has a limit of 22 miles an hour. Missouri and South Dakota are the only two states with 25-mile limits. North Dakota, adjoining South Dakota, goes it better by ten miles and allows the motorist 35 miles an hour on the open road.

Altogether throughout the United States there are eight different speed limits to be observed in crossing state lines, so it is well for motorists making long trips to familiarize themselves with the speed regulations in other states.

BARBERS RENEW CONTRACT.

Portland.—Organized barbers renewed their contract with employers. Wages are \$28 a week and 60 per cent of weekly receipts over \$41.

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Manufacturers of

HIGH-GRADE GOODS

Oakland Branch: 501 Franklin Street

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Los Angeles Branch: 105 Court Street

2987 Folsom St., near 26th, San Francisco

Phone Mission 5744

Telephone Valencia 5567

DICK CULLEN**THE FASHION TAILORS**

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The store with a welcome!

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YOU SHOULD SEE ABOUT IT

Write for Prices and Samples

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111 SEVENTH STREET

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

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ON YOUR PRINTING, BOOKBINDING
AND PHOTOENGRAVING

If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your Printing, it is not a Union Concern.

LABOR AND STATE PROBLEMS.

By Franklin Hichborn.

IV. Private Financing of Public Activities.
President Frank C. MacDonald, in his opening address at the State Convention of the Building Trades Council, gave considerable attention to the dangerous and rapidly increasing custom of the financing of private corporations of public activities in which the corporations are interested. Of the vicious practice of such private financing, Mr. MacDonald said:

"At a recent meeting of the State Irrigation Districts Association held at San Francisco, responsible farmers and business men of the Fall River Valley Irrigation District charged that the United States Geological Survey of that District had been made by engineers of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company. The district had been in litigation with the Pacific Gas and Electric Company over water rights upon which the very life of the district depends. It was charged at the hearing that the people of the district had depended upon the United States Geological Survey records as impartial documents to establish their contentions in their litigation with the power company; that it was only a short time before the issue was tried that the people of the district discovered that this United Geological Survey, supposed to have been made by engineers in the employ of the Federal Government, had in reality been made by engineers in the employ of their opponent in the litigation in question. Furthermore, that, when representatives of the district applied at the office of the United States Geological Survey for copies of these records, the records were denied them on the ground that they had been prepared in co-operation with the power company, and that since they were still unpublished they could not be given out without the company's expressed consent in writing.

"This custom of permitting governmental work to be done by agents of corporations that are directly interested, is more far-reaching and general than is popularly supposed.

"At a meeting, for example, of the Interim Legislative Committee considering the State's water problem, held at San Francisco on February 20 last, John S. Brum, of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company, made the following offer to the committee.

"I meant to add, Mr. Chairman, that I would be very happy to see whether or not we could not raise sufficient funds to co-operate with the committee so that it can do the proper work between now and the first of the year."

"Milbank Johnson, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the so-called California Taxpayers' Association, which is financed very largely by the various public utilities that opposed the King Tax Equalization Bill of 1921, in his semi-annual report published in the association's official organ, 'The Tax Digest,' for December last, set forth:

"As the Legislature, at its last session, created an interim tax commission to study the entire tax system of California, the next year will be a very busy one for this association, as it is our hope that we will be able to lay before the people of the State of California, and the public officials, as complete a study of governmental expenditures as it is possible to obtain in the short time at our disposal. Unless some organization undertakes this work, this most important subject will necessarily be neglected by the commission, because the funds provided by Legislature are so inadequate."

"Governor C. C. Young, in his Budget message to the Legislature of 1927, pointed out that:

"If the King Tax Bill had not been enacted instead of a surplus we would now be faced with the necessity of levying upon all property owners to meet a twenty-five million dollar deficit accruing during the last six years."

"The surplus referred to by the Governor amounted to \$15,000,000. The passage of the King

Tax Equalization Bill meant that up to the Legislative session of 1927 the public utilities in California had paid \$40,000,000 in taxes for state purposes, which they would not have paid had the backers of the California Taxpayers' Association succeeded in defeating the King Tax Equalization Bill. That would have meant that the plain citizen taxpayers would have been called upon to make up \$40,000,000 which was justly charged against and collected from the public utilities and banks concerned.

"The state should finance all its activities, particularly those involving public utilities, without financial or other assistance from interests that are vitally concerned in the decisions that are to be arrived at."

BY THE WAY.

Time was when it would have been impossible to believe the story of human gullibility and ignorance as set forth by Mortimer Harrison in the Atlantic Monthly, but after reading some recent "silly season" newspaper articles and noting public acceptance of them, it is not difficult to believe Harrison's narrative. The climax came, according to the story, when an over-zealous lecturer declared to a crowd at North Manchester, Ind., a college town, that for all they knew the pope might come there any day. "He may even be on the north-bound train tomorrow!" shouted the barker. "He may! He may! Be warned! Prepare! America for Americans. Search everywhere for hidden enemies, vipers at the heart's blood of our sacred republic! Watch the trains!" Some 1,500 persons met the north-bound train the next day to the great embarrassment of the lone North Manchester passenger, a quietly dressed and somewhat clerical-appearing traveling man who, believing that he was about to play the part of the victim in a lynching party, started to flee and was forced to identify himself by his possessions as not being the pope.

* * *

Tremendous and ever increasing waterpower development means that capitalists have found there is money in water, when it is harnessed and converted into electricity. Particularly is there money in water in the United States, which has the greatest waterpower resources of any nation in the world, there being 36,000,000 horsepower of potential energy available in the rivers and streams of the country, according to the United States Geological Survey. The United States is also far in the lead in developed horsepower. Plants here have a total capacity of 11,700,000 horsepower, according to the latest figures or approximately as much as all Europe combined. It is no wonder that the power interests are eager to get their hands on the great Muscle Shoals development, which offers rich opportunities for exploitation and fat profits. The Muscle Shoals plant belongs to the people of the United States and they will be foolish to permit it to pass to the hands of greedy interests that prize it solely for its money-making possibilities. These interests were aided by President Coolidge's "vest pocket" veto of the bill that would have preserved Muscle Shoals for the nation. Unfortunately there is no certainty that the bill will again be passed and ultimately made law.

The same powers defeated the Boulder Dam measure and they will be alert and active again and ready to spend millions of dollars to keep the people from developing and holding for their own benefit these vast resources that naturally and rightfully belong to them.

Boss—Well, did you read the letter I sent you?

Office Boy—Yes, sir; I read it inside and outside. On the inside it said, "You are fired," and on the outside it said, "Return in five days," so here I am.—Junior Achievement Magazine.

WILL WE SQUARE NICARAGUAN MESS?

Whatever the voters may do in November, it is safe to assume that Mr. Kellogg, who has entangled us in Nicaragua, to our shame, and who is now making grandiloquent gestures with what he calls anti-war treaties, will cease to function in the office of Secretary of State. Perhaps that alone is worth an election.

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ARGENTINE ANT
POWDER**
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FURNITURE FOR NEW**

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MISSION**

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CHERRY'S
MISSION**

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WORKERS' EDUCATION

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.
A Primer for Trade Unions and Study Classes.

By Thomas J. Donnelly,
Secty.-Treas., Ohio State Federation of Labor

Workers' Education Bureau Pamphlet Series.

Foreword.

Workmen's compensation laws have scarcely more than a decade behind them. No other type of social legislation has enjoyed such progress. With such a brief period for experiment it is to be expected that the first laws were not final. Changes and additions have been made at practically each session of the state legislatures. Many of the persons who were instrumental in having the first laws passed recognize some of their short-comings and are still active in their betterment.

Since workmen's compensation has fallen to the states there is a wide variety of compensation laws. Some of these differences are based upon the particular needs of each state, and constitutional limitations, but many are the result of legislative compromise.

In trying to set forth in a brief treatise the history, purpose, needed changes and future of workmen's compensation it is obviously impossible to give detailed consideration to the separate features of each compensation law. Consequently, the material following is based upon general considerations and aims to cover only those items, which, in the opinion of the author, contribute most largely to a well-rounded compensation system.

It is suggested that workers everywhere study the compensation laws, particularly of their own state, with the double purpose in mind of being fully conversant with their rights under the laws as they now stand and of securing the intelligent improvement of those laws. A copy of the state law on workmen's compensation, together with the annual reports and additional information, can usually be secured on request from the State Departments of Labor or Industrial Relations or State Industrial Commissions as they are called in the various states. At the back of this pamphlet there is a selected bibliography of the more important books on this subject for the student. The American Federation of Labor has published a pamphlet presenting model provisions for compensation legislation. Copies of this pamphlet as well as current material can be secured from the American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C.

1. What Is Workman's Compensation?

Workmen's compensation is the name given to that kind of insurance which seeks to provide compensation for all occupational accidents and industrial injuries including industrial diseases. The term "social insurance" includes various schemes organized by the state for the purpose of compensating its citizens who may be in need because of accident, unemployment, invalidity and other circumstances which will lessen their ability to earn a living. Like any other type of insurance, workmen's compensation substitutes collective responsibility for individual responsibility in the assumption of financial burdens which cannot be accurately foreseen. A strong and vigorous man may be able to care for himself; but there are certain contingencies in life which may leave the individual unguarded, and to meet just such circumstances farsighted governments have made definite provision. That which is a "chance" for the individual becomes a normal happening when large numbers of persons are considered. This distribution of risks, worked out under long-recognized insurance principles, is the method whereby a small premium for

each employe, paid by the employer, results in a considerable award for the relatively few, who, because of misfortune, have urgent need for such compensation.

2. Why Is Workmen's Compensation Needed?

The need for a system of workmen's compensation arises out of two general facts. First, there are injuries and deaths which demand assistance for the disabled or his dependents. Secondly, the system of compensation for injuries and deaths prior to the advent of workmen's compensation was grossly inadequate and unjust to employers and employees alike.

WHAT DO YOU EAT FOR BREAKFAST?

The first meal of the day should be a well-balanced one. If not, we start the day off wrong and have no cause for complaint if indigestion sets in before sunset.

The man who works in the shop or field for eight or ten hours can digest a much heavier morning meal than the office worker. Very often, however, we find the office worker addicted to buns, potatoes, chops, breakfast rolls, pancakes, cooked cereal, bacon, eggs—not all at the same meal, of course, but enough so that he is fortunate to escape retribution.

Heavy foods should be eaten moderately, and should be balanced properly. The breakfast orange has done a lot to neutralize the acidity of meat and bread, but although millions have adopted the morning orange habit, there are other millions who have not yet seen the light.

An orange, a small dish of whole-grained cereal and cream, a piece or two of toast and marmalade, and a cup of coffee—that is enough for the average man or woman. Try it and see if the after-effects are not pleasing.

MARRIAGE IN THE NEW RUSSIA

According to Ivy Lee, whose new edition of "Present-Day Russia" has just appeared, "the Russians have attempted to take God and Religion out of marriage and family life just as they have attempted to take them out of all political relationships."

"According to the Bolshevik theory, marriage is primarily a contractual relationship between a man and a woman. Unless children are involved, the State does not presume to exert any pressure toward maintaining the continuity of that contractual relationship. It is not a matter of interest to the community! Religious sanctions are entirely abandoned, as they are in every other official relationship in Russian life. Solemnization of the marriage contract by the church is of no validity of itself. A marriage is not legal until the parties register it before the proper civil tribunal. Such registration, according to the code, is regarded as 'unquestionable testimony of the existence of the marriage,' and the code specifically states that 'testimony as to the conclusions of a matrimonial agreement according to some religious rite has no legal force whatever.' It is provided, however, that marriages concluded before December 20, 1917, are regarded as being equal to registered marriages."

The author went to Russia to see for himself what was going on there. It takes over two hundred pages to tell the story, but the few quoted lines above will assure most of us that there is something rotten in more places than Denmark.

"My wife will never go to bed before 2 o'clock in the morning—I can't break her of the habit."
"What does she do all the time?"
"Waits up for me."—Passing Show (London),

Q. If a herring and a half cost a cent and a half, what would a dozen herring cost?

A. Twelve cents.

Q. Why is a crow?

A. Be-caws.

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Q.—When and where will the next convention of the International Association of Machinists be held?

A.—Beginning September 17 in Atlanta, Ga.

Q.—What is the legal working day in German metal works?

A.—The legal day is eight hours, but a recent report of the United States Department of Commerce stated that the general practice is to work nine and in many cases ten hours a day.

Q.—Who said: "Those who complain at the scale of wages, or who discharge their workers without a thought, forget that our prosperity comes from this home market of ours, and that in that market the millions of wage earners are by far the richest and freest buyers. Good wages for the worker are thus good business for us all, whereas we all suffer if any considerable number of workers suffer the loss of their jobs."

A.—James J. Davis, United States Secretary of Labor.

Q.—What do the Republican and Democratic platforms say on the demand of organized labor for a reaffirmation of the rights of free speech, press and assemblage?

A.—The Democratic platform says: "Human rights must be safeguarded." The Republican platform is silent on the subject.

Q.—What are the names of the co-operative societies having the largest membership in North America?

A.—That depends on whether you can dispute the claim of the Canadian wheat pool to be the largest co-op. in agriculture, or the claim of the Sydney mines, Nova Scotia, that its co-op. retail store with more than 3,000 members, is the largest single unit of its kind on the continent.

LANDED THE JOB.

No one doubts the propriety of an employer inquiring into the qualifications of an applicant for a position. Applicants for positions have just as much right to examine the employer as to his qualifications, and now and then they are unexpectedly subjected to a cross-examination, as the following story testifies:

He was a terrible "short" man, but he knew a real live business woman when he saw her. She was applying for a situation as confidential clerk and typist, and he turned upon her a rapid fire of questions.

"Talk slang?"

"No, sir."

"Know how to spell 'cat' and 'dog' correctly?"

"Yes, sir."

"Use the telephone every other minute?"

"No, sir."

He was thinking of something else to ask her when she took a hand in the matter and put a few queries.

"Smoke cigars when you're dictating?"

"Why—er—no," he gasped in astonishment.

"Slam things about when business is bad?"

"No."

"Think you know enough about grammar and punctuation to appreciate a good typist when you get one?"

"Want me to go to work or is your time worth so little that—"

He interrupted her enthusiastically by saying:

"Kindly hang up your things and let's get at these letters."

SENSE FROM CONGRESS.

"The conscience of the thoughtful people of the world is awake to the obligations to promote peace, and woe to the nation that stands in the way. The people of the world know the horrors and folly of the war system and are united in demanding its abolition. No nation or people will want to take the responsibility of blocking the road to peace or preventing the leading nations of the world from combining to outlaw war and thereby turning their undivided efforts to abolishing ignorance, poverty, disease, and crime—the four great remaining enemies of mankind."—Representative Hamilton Fish, Jr., of New York.

"Private interests have not only neglected to cooperate with the government in settling and disposing of the Muscle Shoals question, but they seem to have consciously and deliberately thrown every obstacle and difficulty in the way of a reasonable and businesslike settlement of the problem."—Representative John J. McSwain of South Carolina.

"For me the same rule holds good that holds good with all intelligent voters. I would rather vote for something I want and which is beneficial and not get it than to vote for something I don't want and that hurts and get it."—Representative Victor L. Berger of Wisconsin.

"We do not need any additional immigrants today. Unemployment exists in this country. Many American wage earners are unable to find employment or support their families. To let down the immigration laws would mean a flood of immigrants to this country who would come in competition with American wage earners. There is no demand upon the part of the farmer, business, laboring, or professional man for a weakening of existing immigration laws."—Representative Mell G. Underwood of Ohio.

"In Nicaragua we present the sorry spectacle of making war on a faction in that little country, without, as far as an intelligent public can discern, the slightest provocation. * * * There is not enough American treasure in Nicaragua to justify the shedding of one drop of American blood."—Representative Thomas W. Harrison of Virginia.

"I believe that eventually the prohibition laws will be modified. * * * But this will not be accomplished by politicians who betray the people by misleading slogans and false campaign issues."—Representative Victor L. Berger of Wisconsin.

Unions exist for the protection of the workers. The label helps in accomplishing that purpose. Unionists must use it in order to make it effective.

Johnnie's mother was making preserves one day, and, as she sealed each jar, she labeled it: "Gooseberry Jam, put up by Mrs. Mason."

Johnnie soon discovered the shelf on which they were deposited and fell to work.

Having emptied one of the jars, he wrote underneath the label: "Put down by Johnnie Mason."

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Changes of address or additions to union's mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

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But if men would live up to reason's rules,
They would not bow and scrape to wealthy fools.
—Lucretius.

The trade unionist who consistently demands the union label on the things he purchases can go to bed each night with a clear conscience and enjoy a sound sleep and wake up in the morning refreshed and ready for another day. If the fellow who does not demand the label when spending his union earned money can do the same thing then it necessarily follows that he has no conscience to bother him. In other words, he is lacking in the possession of one thing that distinguishes the human from the balance of the animal world, which certainly is not creditable to him.

In Reading, Pa., where an organizing campaign is under way, it is found that unorganized industries are paying record low wages. The union men point out to the merchants of the town that these non-union low wage earners are unable to buy as many things from Reading stores as would be bought by union men earning proper wages. This is the case, universally. Low wages start a vicious circle of low buying power that hits straight back at the employers. High wages start a great chain of well-being. It is to be hoped that the lesson will be learned not only in Reading, but in every place where employers hide their heads in the sand and pay low wages to half-starved workers.

Trade unionists should remember that at the August primary election there is to be a proposition on the ballot which provides for placing their public utilities in the hands of private citizens to do about as they please, and unless they change their tactics and vote at that election they will wake up to find that a most precious possession has been taken away from them. As a rule very few working people vote at primary elections, but there is a very grave reason why they should do so this year or suffer the very grievous consequences of their neglect of civic duty. They may rest assured that all the enemies of public ownership will go to the polls and vote in favor of the public utility commission and do everything possible to put the vicious scheme through.

Unions exist for the protection of the workers. The label helps in accomplishing that purpose. Unionists must use it in order to make it effective.

Handicappers of Unionism

While riding on a street car a few days ago we heard a loud-voiced individual, probably a member of some union, telling two other men what a lot of incompetents those at the head of the institution were and declaring that it was but a waste of money to pay dues into the organization while it was being directed by these individuals. We do not know what union the man belonged to or whether what he said regarding the officers was true or false, but we do know that he was unburdening himself in the wrong place and doing the organized labor movement irreparable injury, because persons were listening who were not friendly to the efforts of the wage workers to better their conditions through organization of unions. If the things he had to say were true, the proper place to give vent to his feeling in the matter was in the union meeting and not in a public conveyance, but it is more than likely that he was one of those members who never attend a meeting yet who is always complaining about the manner in which the business of the organization is carried on. At any rate the caliber of the man may very accurately be determined by his conduct on this occasion. He surely could not be put in the category of loyal, helpful members, because he was doing something that could only be harmful under the very best interpretation of his action.

Every member of a union ought to realize and appreciate the fact that the organization belongs to him and the membership generally, in partnership each with the other, and that the officers are selected to operate it for the benefit of all those who make up its membership. What would this loud-mouthed individual think of a person who had formed a partnership with several others to carry on a grocery business, had put his money into the thing and stocked the shelves with goods, employed a manager and corps of clerks to operate the establishment for his own and the others' benefit and then found that one of the partners was going up and down the streets condemning the store and those who were endeavoring to carry on the business. Of course, it is not probable that any sane individual would do anything of the kind, but, in substance, that is just what the member of a union is doing when he is knocking his organization in public. By so doing he is making it hard or impossible for the institution to pay the dividends that he joined to get out of it, and yet there are thousands of just such characters in the labor movement and they never look upon themselves as persons injuring their own business, and in fact many of them seem proud of the position they take under the assumption that they are showing unusual courage in giving expression to their thoughts with regard to the incompetency of the employees they have selected to conduct their business for them.

There is a time and a place for everything, and that includes unionism and criticism of trade union officials. The place for such criticism, however, is not in a public conveyance or on the public streets, nor is the individual who so conducts himself displaying either courage or intelligence. On the other hand, in cases where there is foundation for such criticism and the individual indulges in it in a meeting, he is indicating both courage and intelligence and should have the encouragement of the entire membership for the service he is rendering to his organization. Honest criticism, in the proper place, can be productive of much good, just as dishonest criticism can be very harmful under any set of circumstances.

One thing is certain, and that is that there is no investment that a wage worker can make that will return him dividends of so substantial a character as the investment he makes in his trade union in the shape of dues. When members are inclined to criticize their officers, they should bear in mind that the proper place to do it is at union meetings and that they ought to be pretty sure that they are right in the stand they take before they even indulge in the pastime then.

THE CHERRY TREE

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

A goodly number of radio stations are to be closed by order of the Federal Radio Commission, but the radio trust will go on as before. Along with it will go those hoity-toity radio announcers who are, as we are told, being trained by the radio trust to a uniformity of pronunciation and a perfection of diction. Let us slay a few of these dapper birds! Catch first that "invisible master of ceremonies" who pronounced Washington as though it were spelled "Woshington" with a very short "o." Catch him and douse him in cold water until his teeth chatter out expletives so rapidly that he will have no time to remember his "standardized" upity-upity pronunciation. Catch next that bird who comes out of the air at your ears with an accent that is a combination of stage English, Old Hawvawd and Indiana. Remove this cranial vacuum from the rest of his anatomy. Corral then the simpering idiot who hurls high school French through the microphone, who murders his Spanish and tries to appear at home in German. Opera programs bring this imbecile into full flower. A tonsil operation might help him.

There is no urge to be compassionate where these infants are concerned. Nothing operates more powerfully to counteract the popularity and usefulness of radio. And nothing conduces more to bad nerves on the part of the listener who must suffer these insufferables unless he wishes to forego the musical interludes between their spasms of linguistic mayhem. How they get that way is a mystery. Why their bosses let them stay that way is beyond comprehension. Why the public stands for it can only be taken as an indication of public apathy or public idiocy. If, as and when radio announcers get to the point where their feeble intelligence tells them they need a union, there ought to be one qualification added to the customary list. They ought to be compelled to pass a test in good pronunciation. They ought to know how to use the tools of their trade. That is only reasonable.

Good pronunciation of English words is not filled with slurred letters, lifted eyebrows and simperingly pouted lips. If radio pronunciation is to be standardized, as we are told it is to be, then it surely should not be filled with the colloquialisms and the idioms of sectional life. In good pronunciation a harbor is not a "hahboh" and a chin whisker is not a "whiskuh," nō suh, it is NOT! Neither does Arthur become "Awthuh" and thus indistinguishable from author or pronounced by the same lingual freakishnesses. The Southern announcers who use their naturally acquired cadences naturally are by no means displeasing. Quite the contrary, even though their pronunciation is incorrect. But the minxes, the sidewalk graduates of far-off classic halls are a terror than which nothing is whicker. To pronounce foreign names and words properly is pleasing, but to mangle them is painful almost beyond endurance.

The world is filled with nuisances. The Bowery-Harvard radio announcer has come a-plenty to join the movie censor, the automobile horn tooter, the power trust lobbyist, the political crook and the second-story man. The trust announcers seem to be the worst and this is not at all cheerful, for the trust seems destined to become stronger and stronger. Culture, education, versatility, polish—these are lovely things, when genuine. They are hideous when merely counterfeited. To be genuine in any station is at least to be true to something. The sissy-boy announcer is a pest, an eternal bummer and is true to nothing but a mistaken zeal for murdering good, honest, properly pedigreed words.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

Edited by the President of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21. Members are requested to forward news items to Room 604, 16 First St., San Francisco

For the benefit of those "few" members who were unable to attend the July meeting, a short resume of business transacted is given. The secretary reported a total membership on July 14th of 1468, and the following were initiated as journeymen members: R. B. Farley, William F. Ferroggiaro and C. T. Hecker. E. D. Jacobs and R. Romero were received as apprentice members. The executive committee reported the death of two members during the past month, these being Richard Hart and James T. Kelsey, the passing of both having been noted in these columns. It was reported that the Graphic Studios had been unionized during the month. The proposal to amend Section 43 of the local law was laid over. As instructed by the June meeting, the executive committee submitted a draft of a new law as a substitute for Section 39, local law. The diploma of Ernest J. Laboure was received during the month. The picnic committee reported that it had met with a committee from Oakland Union and that the matter of holding a joint picnic was still under consideration. The committee was instructed to continue its work. The scale committee submitted a draft of a scale for 1929, which, under the constitution, was referred back to the scale committee for report at the August meeting. A petition from a number of ladies for the co-operation of the local union in the formation of an auxiliary was received. The officers were instructed to write to the International and ascertain the procedure to be followed in the forming of an auxiliary. A committee of five to co-operate with the general labor day committee was appointed, the committee being: J. W. Mullen, W. J. Carson, C. H. Parker, A. Sanchez and E. A. Reyburn. The officers were authorized to purchase one thousand labor day buttons. It was also voted to purchase one hundred tickets to the general labor day picnic, same to be distributed free to pensioners, sick and unemployed members, any surplus being subject to re-sale to the members. The applications of J. A. Keefe and J. L. Stevens for admission to the Union Printers' Home were approved. Action on the convention call of the State Federation of Labor was postponed until the August meeting. Due to the necessity of devoting a large part of his time to a private matter First Vice-President W. Lyle Slocum submitted his resignation. The resignation was accepted, and the union, by unanimous vote, tendered its thanks to Mr. Slocum for his many years of unselfish service to the union and wished him success in his new venture. Charles A. Derry was placed in nomination to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Slocum's resignation and was declared elected by acclamation. Mr. Derry was installed into the office by the chair.

On Monday, July 16, Harold Lawcock, apprentice member employed at the Progress Printing Corporation, passed away at Guerneville. Mr. Lawcock had been on a vacation and was returning from a trip to Canada, stopping in Guerneville to visit friends. Press dispatches stated that Mr. Lawcock was drowned while swimming in the Russian River. Later information reaching headquarters was to the effect that Mr. Lawcock was standing in water slightly more than waist deep and evidently suffered a stroke, presumably of the heart, as he instantly toppled over and all efforts to revive him failed. Funeral services were held in the chapel of Martin & Brown on Thursday, interment being at Cypress Lawn. The services were under the auspices of the Order of De Molay.

G. H. Foor, member of the Call chapel, was stricken with appendicitis early Tuesday morning,

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and was on Wednesday operated upon at the San Francisco Hospital.

It was learned that L. Doubrasky, who is in the San Francisco Hospital with a broken leg, was struck by an automobile some two weeks ago.

E. J. Pelkey of Seattle, special representative, writes that on Friday, July 6th, the local arbitrator in the cases of Butte and Anaconda, handed down a decision granting an increase of 75c a day with back pay for one year. The award carries a three-year contract dating from July, 1927. Mr. Pelkey states that the signing up of the contract in Great Falls for an increased wage was to a large extent a determining factor in the arbitration case in Butte and Anaconda. Helena has asked that Mr. Pelkey be sent to assist in scale negotiations. Mr. Pelkey also is endeavoring to bring about a settlement in Salem, Oregon, and is quite optimistic as to the outcome.

George Malm has left the employ of Carter Farrar to accept a situation at the Stanford Press, Palo Alto. No. 21's loss is Palo Alto's gain, and Mr. Malm carries with him the well wishes of his many friends.

With the commencement of operations by the Twin Peaks News Service a new chapel of eight members came into existence. Work in the composing room began on Tuesday of this week, and those employed are: Messrs. Whitten, Gilmore, Hopkins, Raburn, Crackbon, Thompson, Latimer, Hirst. The composing room of the Twin Peaks News Service is equipped with three intertypes and two linotypes, and it is expected that when in full operation employment will be given to approximately fifteen journeymen. L. H. Whitten is in charge of the composing room.

L. R. Langworthy, a recent arrival from Los Angeles, brings word that H. K. Miller, who left the employ of the San Francisco News to engage in the real estate business in Southern California, has returned to the trade, and is now employed in one of the job printing establishments in the southern city.

Advertisements announcing the establishment of a weekly financial paper, sixteen or more pages in size were issued this week. Any member having information as to where this paper is to be printed is requested to communicate with the president of No. 21.

On Thursday, July 19, the secretary of Pittsburgh Typographical Union No. 7 wired a brother of Maurice Bloomington, president of No. 7, that Mr. Bloomington had passed away on Wednesday. Maurice Bloomington was well-known to the members of San Francisco Union, having some years ago been employed on the Examiner. Mr. Bloomington had but recently been re-elected president of Pittsburgh Union. His death is attributed to heart disease.

NOTES OF THE NEWS CHAPEL.

By L. L. Heagney.

The chapel stands prepared to order a floral tribute but for the sake of his health it's to be hoped Bert Coleman split 50-50 with Mrs. Bert on his winnings in the Allied ??? (or is it a pool?) last Saturday. If he's alive after the missus reads this issue of the Clarion we all will know Bert is too square a man to hold out on his better three-quarters.

Alfie Moore was unable to get acquainted with the fish in the Truckee River; they scorned intimacy with him and his five-day week plan. Disgusted, he turned big game hunter and grew expert as a gopher shooter. But having enough skins to make a pair of gloves he was content to call his six weeks a vacation.

Seven weeks on the road, in hotels and auto camps gave Bill Leslie the notion to get into harness again; that is, temporarily. He may ooze into the wide open spaces later this summer for more recreation. But having visited Lake Louise,

Banff, Yellowstone, Glacier National and other places of note he has sufficient for the nonce.

Vacation starts this Sunday for Red Balthasar. It won't end until his money does. That he estimates, will be three or four weeks hence, long enough to give Yosemite and the tail-end of his native state a thorough exploration. Especially he craves to examine the bathing beaches and their beauties, the feminine part of which interests him most.

It's done. Frank Burwell has moved. Frank says it was hard work, too, as he has a suitcase and a radio.

Phil Scott, son of Bonny Scotland, was at Rio Nido when notified he had won half of the capital prize in Allied's swimming pool. Should he continue his outing or hurry right home to collect, collecting being highly esteemed in the land of heather! Scotty compromised by adding a day to his vacation, strolling in Monday about noon, his early return necessary, he explained because his cigarette lighter was empty and the shop is the only place he knows of where gasoline is free.

The International Typographical Union, or that fraction of it represented by the News chapel, has an unfailing friend in the person of Charles F. Massey, editorial department, whose influence here or at Scripps-Howard headquarters he very cheerfully places at the chapel's disposal at any time. It is hoped that, through his assistance, the label hereafter will be nailed to the masthead of Scripps-Howard News, a monthly house organ of 36 or more pages.

On Saturday Skipper and Mrs. Clarence Day and Mr. and Mrs. Charley Reid left for a vacation. The party plans to tour Southern California and may be lucky enough to cross an international boundary and visit a Mexican town or two, depending perhaps on how much time they have or how thirsty they get. Their itinerary calls for an absence of 10 days to a fortnight.

Returning from Los Angeles, Reed Hayes, editorial department, states the tangled affairs of Cornelius Vanderbilt look to be on the verge of settlement. It is said Mr. Hayes conceived the idea of a string of tabloid newspapers, placed it before Vanderbilt and enlisted his co-operation in starting what were later known as Vanderbilt newspapers, Inc. But Mr. Hayes grew dissatisfied with the way business was handled and resigned. He was particularly opposed, it is said, to selling stock, beginning publication in San Francisco before the Los Angeles paper was paying its way and to the hiring of needless help. His objections being overruled and seeing the inevitable end Mr. Hayes parted with the young publisher some months before the San Francisco Herald expired.

"Now," said the bridegroom to the bride when they returned from their honeymoon trip, "let us have a clear understanding before we settle down to married life. Are you the president or the vice-president in this household?"

"I want to be neither president nor vice-president," she answered. "I will be content with a subordinate position."

"What position is that, dear?"

"Treasurer!"

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MAILER NOTES.

By Leroy C. Smith.

Another well-attended meeting was the July one of No. 18, in fact, one can say we have had 90 per cent of the members in attendance the past three months. Meeting convened at 1 P. M. and adjourned, with no unfinished business remaining on the Secretary's desk, at 2:30 P. M., with a spirit of good feeling and proper decorum very much in evidence throughout the entire proceedings. The most important business before the meeting was report of Scale Committee given by President Christie, which was unanimously adopted. Outside Chairman C. J. Ross, in a written report, gave an outline of conditions prevailing in the commercial branch of an encouraging nature. Two applications for membership, pending further investigation by the Executive Committee, were laid over until the August meeting.

The union went on record as being opposed to the repeal of the boxing law. "It's not the same 'old town' any more," was the laconic reference to this, his "home town," by E. ("Bill") Williams, as he drew a traveler, departing for the southland.

John W. Morrissey, former member of No. 18, but now proprietor of a Bachelor hotel at Tracy, Cal., was a visitor here during the past week.

HERE'S AN OLD ONE

A snail was at the bottom of a twenty-foot well. Each day he managed to crawl up for three feet, but at night he slipped back two feet. How many days did it take him to get out of the well? The answer is "eighteen," but try it on your friends and see how few will give it correctly. Naturally, at the end of the seventeenth night, the snail has gone seventeen feet. The next day he reaches the top of the well, and of course will not slip down that night.

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chance to prove it.**

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL**Synopsis of Minutes of July 15, 1928.**

Called to order at 8 P. M. by President William P. Stanton.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Minutes of Previous Meeting—Approved as printed in Clarion.

Credentials—Waitresses No. 48: Minnie Andrews, Billie Britt, Emma Dahlin, Lulu Garner, Nellie Hooper, Lettie Howard, Della McAdams, Kate McCarthy, Alice McDonald, Laura Molleda; Laundry Workers 26: Chas. Hawley, Chas. Child, Chas. Linegar, Anna Brown, Earl Young, M. A. Peterson, Bill Drury, Margie Lydon, John O'Keefe; Cemetery Employees: John Newton, Walter England, Wm. O'Neill; Steam and Operating Engineers 64: Jack Holmes, R. Paterson, V. Howard, David Richardson, W. R. Towne. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From Electrical Workers 151, relative to their complaint filed with the Board of Supervisors in regard to traffic conditions on Presidio Avenue and Geary St. (Council will co-operate in securing amelioration.) From United Upholstering Company, thanking Council for securing an order for furniture from Waiters No. 30.

Referred to Elevator Operators—Reply from Crocker First National Bank Building, relative to wage conditions.

Referred to State Federation of Butchers—Letter and resolution from Butchers 508 relative to civil service listing of market inspectors.

Referred to Labor Clarion—Letter from Stove Mounters International Union, in regard to unfair stoves manufactured by the Estate Stove Company of Hamilton, Ohio.

California State Federation of Labor, call for convention to be held in Sacramento, California, Monday, September 17, 1928. On motion, Council decided to send two delegates, nomination and election laid over to future meeting.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.

Austin's Shoe Stores.

Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.

Bella Roma Cigar Co.

Co-Op Manufacturing Company.

Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.

Compton's Quick Lunch, 144 Ellis.

Chas. Corriera & Bro., Poultry, 425 Washington Street.

Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.

E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.

Foster's Lunches.

Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.

Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission.

Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops.

Market Street R. R.

Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.

National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.

Purity Chain Stores.

Regent Theatre.

Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.

Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.

The Mutual Stores Co.

Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.

Traung Label & Litho Co.

Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.

All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

Report of Executive Committee—Reported on hearing of complaint of Egg Inspectors as to activities of Nye & Nisson, dealers in provisions. Matter referred to secretary for adjustment.

Report of Organizing Committee—Recommended granting of application of Municipal Sewermen, Local 534, for affiliation to the Council. Concurred in.

Report of Law and Legislative Committee—Recommended that Council support via airmail petition of Debs Memorial Association to the Federal Radio Commission for right to continue operation of Radio station WEVD at New York. Concurred in.

Report of General Labor Day Committee—Meeting held Saturday evening, July 7th. Report printed in Labor Clarion. Concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Upholsterers. Simmons Mattress Company, Kroehler Mfg. Co., Sultan Mfg. Co., and Universal Mfg. Co., are all unfair, and to offset their trade and provide employment for members, they have formed the 100 per cent fair United Upholstering Company, a co-operative factory; they will picnic at Pinehurst Park on August 5th. Cracker Bakers 125 are continuing their campaign against the National Biscuit Company; their Auxiliary, the Cracker Packers, have elected Mabel Sutton business agent; all shops in the Bay Region are fair to their organizations. Auto Mechanics 1305 request patronage for their union shops, located all over the city.

New Business—Moved and carried, that the President be empowered to appoint a committee of five to conduct a campaign against the proposed pending charter amendment providing for a Utilities Commission, to be voted on August 29th, and that the Building Trades Council be requested to appoint a similar committee to co-operate with the Council's Committee. The Chair appointed on such committee Delegates Kidwell, L. D. Wilson, Roe H. Baker, Wm. Turner, Laura Molleda. The Committee was empowered to add additional names to the committee.

Auditing Committee—Approved the bills, which were ordered paid.

Receipts—\$514.85. **Expenditures**—\$155.00.

Council adjourned at 9 P. M.

Fraternally submitted,
JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

GENERAL LABOR DAY COMMITTEE.

Minutes of meeting held in the Labor Temple Saturday evening, July 14, 1928.

Called to order at 8:15 P. M. by President Thomas A. Maloney.

Minutes of the previous meeting read and approved.

Communications—From Senator Hiram W. Johnson, regretting his inability to accept the invitation to deliver an oration at the Celebration on Labor Day. Several suggestions were made for a speaker on that occasion, and same were all referred to the Committee on Arrangements.

Reports of Committees—Secretary O'Connell reported for Committee on Arrangements, that the contract for the California Park had been signed and that committee had taken up with the management all necessary details for the holding of the celebration. He also reported contemplated steps to advertise the celebration by posters and billboards, also in street cars both in San Francisco and in the cities across the Bay. There is but one concession to be given out, and the committee of arrangements was given full power to close contract with such applicant as committee would select. Hot dinner at 75 cents will be served on the grounds.

Committee on Music reported having engaged a band of ten pieces.

Committee on Games reported that the arrangements for the athletic program would prove that the coming Athletic Meet of the Pacific Amateur Athletic Association would be one of the finest affairs of the kind ever held here, it being assured that all California champions and prize winners of the Amsterdam Olympic Games are to be in attendance and taking part at California Park on Labor Day.

It was announced that every member of the General Labor Day Committee is also member of the Committee on Prizes, and that each member is requested to solicit four or five prizes for the games and the gate. Blanks for the purpose are to be had from the secretary of the Labor Council.

New Business—On motion, the Committee on Arrangements was authorized to hire a publicity manager if they deem it necessary.

Tickets for the celebration will be available at the office of the Labor Council on and after Tuesday, July 17th, and orders for same as well as for buttons, to be worn on Labor Day, should be sent in as soon as possible.

Committee then adjourned to meet again Saturday evening, July 21st, at 8:15 P. M.

Fraternally submitted,
JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

FIVE-DAY WEEK CERTAINTY.

The five-day week in the printing industry was predicted as a "near-future" certainty by George F. Booth, publisher of the Telegram-Gazette, speaking to the annual convention of the New England Typographical Union.

The publisher declared employes should benefit from labor-saving devices and other methods which make it possible to produce on a greater scale.

The five-day week can be established without increasing production costs. The change may not come this year or next, but the time is not far when publishers will accept this theory, he said.

Unions exist for the protection of the workers. The label helps in accomplishing that purpose. Unionists must use it in order to make it effective.

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Brief Items of Interest

The following members of San Francisco unions died last week: John F. Andres of the bookbinders, Robert B. Hillyard of the railroad employees, Florence Mahoney of the trackmen, Peter Lindsay of the hoisting engineers.

Norman H. McLean, for many years secretary of the Bay District Council of Carpenters, died last night after having suffered a stroke of paralysis on the preceding Thursday. In 1925 McLean ran for Supervisor and came within a few hundred votes of being elected. He had been a resident of San Francisco since 1904, coming here from Minnesota, and immediately upon arriving he became active in trade union circles and continued so until last fall, when failing health prompted retirement to a quieter life. At the time of death he was 47 years of age. He leaves a widow and one son to mourn his loss. The funeral was held on Tuesday last.

The Stovemounters' International Union directs attention to the fact that its members are still out on strike against the Estate Stove Company of Hamilton, Ohio, and call upon all trade unionists and their friends not to purchase the products of this concern until such time as it puts itself in a position of dealing fairly with the organized labor movement.

The Labor Day Committee will meet each Saturday evening at 8 o'clock in the Labor Temple from now until Labor Day, and it is desired that all members of the committee be in attendance in order to participate in arranging the details of the celebration, which is to be held in California Park, near San Rafael.

Plans to effect a closer contact with the employers and employees in large industrial establishments with a more intimate presentation of the work being accomplished by 107 agencies in the Community Chest were presented at a meeting Tuesday noon at the St. Francis Hotel. Mrs. M. C. Sloss, who served as chairman of the Cooperation Department in the successful campaign this year, advanced the idea of creating the Establishments Development Committee. The suggestion met instant approval from the 1929 Campaign Committee, headed by Leland W. Cutler, and Mrs. Sloss was named chairman of the Establishments Development Committee, which will work with the Establishments Team Organization Committee under the chairmanship of Guy V. Shoup. It was the sense of the meeting that the payroll personnel in the large commercial and industrial areas be directly informed as to the set-up and workings of the Community Chest and its agencies, urging co-operation of all elements by reason of the fact that each is a vital part of this great community endeavor conducted for the good of all.

A luncheon was held last Tuesday by the San Francisco Center, League of Women Voters, in the St. Francis Hotel in honor of Miss Mary Anderson, director of the Woman's Bureau of the Department of Labor at Washington. Miss Anderson gave a very interesting talk to those assembled and highly commended the State of California for its progressive laws for the protection of women and children in industry, placing it in the front rank of the states of the Union in this respect. Miss Anderson has long been a member of the Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union and is a woman of practical experience in the industrial world.

California's new law for the regulation of barber shops has been the subject of only three complaints since it went into effect. Yet it has resulted in the closing of 166 shops on cleanliness rules and kept

402 barbers who use drugs or carry communicable diseases from working at their trade. These facts were sent by C. E. Ryneerson, secretary of the State Board of Barber Examiners, to Benjamin S. Moody, Los Angeles barber, who recently complained to Governor Young that the members of the board are not fit judges of barbers.

GREATER LOVE HATH NO MAN.

By James R. Lord.

(To Edgar Wallace, one of the greatest souls that every trod the sands of time.)

His soul has passed into that portal
From which no mortal has ever returned.
Gone to his long home to garner
That peace and rest he fairly has earned.
With heads bowed low and our hearts filled with
 pain
We bade him a last farewell,
Then peacefully turned ourselves homeward
Away, from the dirge and funeral knell.

He fought the good fight,
All his vision and thought inclined toward justice
 and right,
He spread economic salvation abroad,
He carried aloft freedom's light.
A better environment strove he to win,
Some fairer array in life's plan,
More sunlight and happiness sought he to bring
To those who give service to man.

His spirit shall ever be with us
And all his faith we in retrospect see,
No shadow may fall o'er his peaceful repose,
Nor the wail of the dread banshee.
His works and his deeds shall be writ in the sky,
Till when mammon's travesty ends,
And deep in our hearts will his epitaph be,
"He laid down his life for his friends."
March 5, 1928.

SALES TAX AIDS RICH.

"A sales tax is of necessity a tax upon consumption," said Jackson H. Ralston of Palo Alto, writing to the State Tax Commission.

Ralston, who was formerly counsel for the American Federation of Labor, declared a sales tax tends to restrict consumption and interferes directly with production.

"No merchant can himself undertake to pay a sales tax and continue in business," said Mr. Ralston. "He must charge the amount of the tax into the selling price of his goods or otherwise cease to operate."

"Being a tax upon the consumer of necessities, it operates harshly and unequally upon the poorer classes of the community. As something more than an abstract proposition, a man of wealth requires for his existence no greater amount of food, clothing and shelter than the poorest man in his community, and as a practical proposition, apart from the theoretical or abstract side, the amount he spends for these several items is an infinitely smaller proportion of his surplus income than in the case of his poorer fellow citizens."

"A sales tax, therefore, becomes merely an attempt on the part of those who are the owners of privilege to escape from the payment of their just dues to the community."

"It is scarcely to be conceived that, once looked at as it is, the citizens of California will submit to the general imposition of a sales tax, no matter with what circumlocution it may be enwrapped."

TO HOLDERS OF Third Liberty Loan Bonds

The Treasury offers a new 3 1/8 per cent. 12-15 year Treasury bond in exchange for Third Liberty Loan Bonds.

The new bonds will bear interest from July 16, 1928. Interest on Third Liberty Loan Bonds surrendered for exchange will be paid in full to September 15, 1928.

Holders should consult their banks at once for further details of this offering.

Third Liberty Loan Bonds mature on September 15, 1928, and will cease to bear interest on that date.

A. W. MELLON,
Secretary of the Treasury

Washington, July 5, 1928.

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